

## REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, in view of the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-22 were presented for consideration in this application. Claims 1-22 are now pending.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Tanaka et al in view of Akaza. Applicant traverses the examiner's interpretation of the prior art and the finding of obviousness.

Tanaka describes a graph displaying device and method where expression data is displayed with multiple colors. Akaza teaches a graphing device which displays one or more expressions on a color display where the color of the expressions can be set. The cited art singularly, or in combination does not teach or suggest the invention as claimed herein.

In contrast to the cited art, the present invention claims an interface for a graphing calculator or device that allows the user to easily jump the cursor from intersection points and other points of interest. The present invention is not taught or suggested by the Examiner's cited art.

The Examiner has cited Akaza (col. 4, lines 46-55; col. 7 line 55 to col.8, line 15; col. 10, lines 37-47; col. 13 line 59 to col. 14, line 49; figs 4, 6a, and 10a), for the claim element concerning allowing the user to "jump the cursor between the intersection points with a single key command on the points of interest display screen." Applicant is unable to find any such language in these sections of Akaza. The first section describes operating the cursor key such that "the frame selectively encloses and displays one of the three **functional expressions**... sequentially (in) this order," col. 4, lines 46-55. Emphasis added. There is no description of using a cursor key to jump the cursor between intersection points of the expression. In this section, the keystroke moves the frame to enclose one of the expressions, not a point. Another of the cited sections also concerns displaying an expression (see col. 7, line 67; col. 10 line 45 (changing a color of an expression)).

The last of the cited sections in Akaza (col. 13, line 59 to col. 14, line 49) describes using the enter key to move the cursor "to the starting point of the desired graph enlargement range." Here again, the cited section does not teach or suggest anything about using a single key command to move the cursor among intersection points. Applicant believes the cited art does not in any way teach or suggest the claimed invention. The Examiner is invited to point out where in the cited text a cursor is jumped between intersection points of the expressions with a single key command.

Further, the Examiner claims that Akaza teaches other features of the claimed invention for dependent claims. Applicant believes many of these features are also not found in the cited text in the manner claimed by applicant. For example, with regards to claims 2 and 16, the Examiner claims that Tanaka teaches to display the stored points of interest and use the stored points for other calculator functions. In Akaza, the cited sections deal with storing the coordinates of the end of a box. This does not teach or suggest allowing the user to store points of interest, such as intersection points, and then provide them to be used in other functions. Similarly, the other portions cited against the dependent claims do not deal with points of interest such as intersection points that were determined by the jumped cursor movements of the corresponding independent claims.

Applicant believes this application and the claims herein to be in a condition for allowance and respectfully requests that the Examiner allow this application to pass to the issue branch.

Should the Examiner have further inquiry concerning these matters, please contact the below named attorney for Applicant.

Respectfully submitted,



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